Business Motices.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE. We specially invite the public to an examination of our SAFE which passed through the CREAT FIRE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE and (although the door was not looked, and evidently but imper feedly closed), it is in a condition to with-tand another test, and we feel assured its contents would come out unharmed.

The public will distinguish between this Safe, that was closed, though not looked, and those of our make which were left wide though not looked, and those of our make which were left wide

open, and of course destroyed.

STEARNS & MARYIN,

Manufacturers for seventeen years of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAPE

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, GREAT PIES PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted free from Dampness.
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SCHRYDEN YEARS IN USE AND ILVE NEVER PAILED.

No. 40 Marray-st., New-York.

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THE DIFFERENCE. THE DIFFERENCE.

The Manufacturer can sell an article at a profit for less than its prime cost to a mere vender. This is Express enter's case. He has manufactured this season the best and most be satisful Have ever made in New York, and is selling it for 12½ per cent less than the price saked for inferior articles by the mere traders of Broadway. It is done—the public know it—and the pleasant consequence is a piethora of business at No. 115 Nassau et.

"I WONDER!"-When a man is successful in business, people wonder at the means by which that success is chieved; but no one wonders at the business of KNOX, the great Hatter, at the corner of Broadway and Feltons. It success is owing to the fact that he makes the most tasteful and durable Hats in New York, and everybody knows it.

Business of the State of the St

For sale at a small advance on the importation cost, by
W. J. F. Balley & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
Purchasers are cautioned to see that the Royal. ARMS are
embossed on the bottom of Dixon's Gravines Sarefillin
Plate, with silver mountings; also, that the letters P. N. S.
denote plated on nickel silver, by the old First Process, which
has hitherto been applied only to plating on copper, with silver
edges and shield.

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FRENCH CHINA,
GLOCKS, BRONZES,
PARIAN WARE, &c., &c. A great variety of new and choice articles now opening at

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Are now opening the largest and most elegant assortment of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haugh wout's recent purchases when in Europe, Consisting in part of Elegant French China Dixing Services,

BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELEBRAS, Fine Paintings and Engravings,
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We also call attention to our Stock of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures,
Streeling Silver and Silver and Ware,
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of which we have an unusually nion and varied assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
Extremely moderate prices.
E. V. Hauginvoot & Co.,
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The prices of all our standard Machines have been greatly re-luced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though duced. SINGRE'S SEWING MACHINES, I'm went shown, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper, in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new Machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGRE & Co., No. 453 Broadway.

WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES .-"We prefer them for family use."

[N. Y. Tribune.

New style, price, \$60.

Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

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SEWING MACHINES—No. 435 Broadway.

A New STYLE—PAICE \$50.

These Machines are unquestionably the best in the market for

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"Grover & Baker's is the best." [Amer. Agriculturist.

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RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY AT RETAIL. -Dia

mond Rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Earrings, &c., 25 FER CENT RELOW RETAIL FRICES.

D. C. PRACOCK, Importer. Represented by DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

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THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC. - The sudder THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC. — The student changes of the weather from hot to cold, chilly and opproasive heat of the past week, has produced actions and painful difficulties in the human system—influenza, sore trious, couples, colds, toothache, neuralists, its discoverant, humbago, pains and aches in the bones, &c. Fever and ague, chills and fever, headache, &c., run riot throughout the city and county. In all such cases Ranway's READY RELIEF should be applied, and a dose of Ranway's READY RELIEF should be applied, and a dose of Ranway's READY artist of the county in the county of the c

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Gleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

WIVES, MOTHERS, SISTERS, SWEETHEARTS, save your Husbands, save Brothers and Lovers from the awrited effects and disputing oder of imbiding Tobacco Oil. Buy an AMERICAN SMOKER, and present each with one, and you will nave their health and cleanse their breaths. Sold at all the principal Drug and Cigar Stores, and at the Factory, Nos. 22 and M Frankfort-st.

HERNIA cured by MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—Reference to all the principal Surgeous and Physicians of this city. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, RLASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.

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COFEE POT, and
THE OLD DOMINION
TEAPOT,
Are Manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by
ARTHUR, BURRHAM & GILROY.
NOR. INT and IIS South Juthest., Philadelphis,
and for sale at manufacturers' prices by E. P. TORREY,
NO. 9 Plattest., New-York.
Merchants visiting New-York should by all means lay in a
supply of these Coffee and Teapots, which are rapidly coming
listo use, and destined in a short time to supersede all others.
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ARTHUR'S CRLEBRAYED ALR-TIGHT SELF-SEALING CANS AND
JABS.

which, it is conceded on all hands, are the best in the market.

Also, manufacturer and patentee of Torrer's celebrated Door-

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES.

AT WHOLESALE AND WINDOW SHADES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway and No. 53 Roade st., New York, have a full and choice stock of BROCATELS, SATIS DR LAIRES, WORSTED DAMARKS, LACE and MUSLIS CURTAINS, CONNERS, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close burgers.

IMPORTANT PATENT CASE. ted States Court at Philadelphia yesterday decided STAINTHORF PATENT for the CANDER MAKING MA abd, and the Humiston machine is an infringement. The case was argued at great length from models and experts by Mr. Harding for the Patentee, and Mr. Keller for the users of the Humiston machines.

Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 288 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hair Dyr, the best extant. Backston's Wice and Tourkes have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,-To use n expressive Western phrase, the OINTMENT "wipes out" every emptive and ulcerous disorder, while the Pills purge the internal organs of all impurity. Sold at 30 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER. HOUSE, Shiracticous versus Programment from bugs, notes, ships, hotels, &c., kept permanently free from bugs, rosches, rats, unice, ants, and all other vermin, by the use of Mayne's Minacutous versus Destracter. For sale at the Proprietor's Depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houseon-st., and by F. V. Russiton, Druggist, General Agent, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

THE LOCUST AND THE EAGLE. Many things are advertised, but, like the signag locust, up and down two go, and soon are seen no more; but the MAG-METIC SALVE, in its intrinsic virtue, files aloft, and onward holds its way, the wonder and admiration of the world. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 372 Canal-st., and by Druggists.

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1858.

TO ICORRESPONDENTS. chotice can be taken of annoymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business: letters for THE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greeners & Co.

THE VIRGINIANS.

We print in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this morning new chapters of Thackeray's story, The Virginians, received by the Africa last night. The same will appear in the Evening Edition of THE DAILY TRIBUNE this afternoon.

The horror of a paid Fire Department is gradually wearing away. Last night it was proposed in the Board of Aldermen to create a new officer called Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, who is to have \$1,000 a year for overseeing repairs.

The Board of Councilmen last night received a communication from the Controller, stating that Terence Farley had not settled with the Finance Department for the overpayment of \$4,308 45. made to him on his contract of December 4, 1855. for building a sewer in Fifty-first street. A resolution was adopted directing Mr. Flagg to retain that sum, with interest from December 4, 1855, on the contract. After attempting to levy a tax upon the city railroad cars at \$75 for large cars, and \$37 50 for one-horse cars, and failing, they adjourned.

Early last month, an injunction was issued out of the Supreme Court enjoining the Board of Supervisors of this county from delivering the tax-books to the Receiver of Taxes until the alternative mandamus obtained by McSpedon & Baker should be disposed of. The consequence of of this has been that the Receiver of Taxes could receive no money, although his office was daily thronged with applicants ready and willing to pay their annual tax, and anxious to save the deduction of seven per cent. by paying it before the 2d of November. The primary cause of all this trouble grew out of the application of the Commissioners of Record to have inserted \$300,000 in the tax levy for 1858, to carry out the purposes of their commission, instead of the sum of \$50,000 allowed them by the Board of Supervisors. The Legislature at its last session authorized the Board of Supervisors to grant \$300,000 to the Commissioners; but, for obvious reasons, the Supervisors reduced it to \$50,000, which is probably more than the services of the Commissioners or the results of their labors will ever be worth to the people of this city. The Commissioners invoked the aid of the Supreme Court, and obtained an alternative mandamus to compel the Supervisors to insert the full amount authorized by the Legislature. On the part of the Supervisors, it was shown that the prices charged for printing and binding the indices were exorbitant. Yesterday the Commissioners of Records, through their counsel, asked leave to discontinue the suit, and consented to withdraw the mandamus, and to have the injunction dissolved. An order was made accordingly. The tax-books were delivered to the Tax Collector, and the anxious tax-payers can now have a chance of unburdening their pockets, and saving the deduction made on account of advance payments. The action of the Record Commissioners in thus suddenly withdrawing their proceedings is unexplained, but it is probable that if they saw the justice of their claims, they would not have let the matter slide through their hands so easily.

The Conference Committees of the Republican and American Congressional Conventions of the Brooklyn District, last night agreed upon a union. Mr. James Humphrey was nominated for Congress by the Republicans and accepted by the Americans.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam-frigate Valorous arrived here vesterday from Fayal, with 42 of the passengers saved from the Austria.

Wm. Sander was yesterday tried at Newburgh for the murder of Peter Shorck, and found guilty. The case was perfectly plain, and the evidence

Our returns from the Iowa election are still meager, but favorable. Last year, Gov. Lowe (Repub.) was elected by 2,151 majority. Our telegraphic reports of Tuesday's election compare with those for Governor last year as follows:

	18.	ATE A STORE LEAD OF			
	18	57	18	58	
Counties.	Repub.	Dem.	Repub.	Dem.	
Dubuque		1,483		1,000	
Muscatine	150		35		
Scott	318		350		
Des Moines		243		102	
Henry	813		695		
Jefferson		-	175		
Wapello		297	_	100	
		4	******		
Total, so far.	1.472	2,023	1,255	1,202	
Dem. ahead in	1 '57, 55	1. Repul	ahead in	'58, 53.	
-As these	returns	are partly f	rom each C	ongress	
District, and	there	was last y	ear a Rep	ublican	
majority in ea	ch. we	trust they	assure the	election	
myerry in ea					

of Col. SAMUEL R. CURTIS and WILLIAM VAN-DEVEER, the Republican candidates for Congress.

There are three of the Pennsylvania Congress Districts not conclusively heard from-namely: The VIIIth (Berks), where Schwartz's friends

claim his election by 45, but Glancy Jones's hope that the Official Returns may elect their man by half a dozen votes.

The XVIth (York), where the Philadelphia papers seem dubiously to think Henry L. Fisher (Adm.) is elected, though the fullest returns we have seen give Junkin (Opp.) 50 majority; and

The XXIVth (Venango, Clarion, &c.), where all the papers put down Chapin Hall (Repub.) as chosen, but without returns to justify that conclusion. He is probably chosen, but may not be. James L. Gillis, the present Lecompton Member, is his opponent.

It is given up that Longenecker (Repub.) is elected over Stokes L. Roberts (Adm.) in the VIIth (Bucks and Lehigh) District. His majority

The election of McPherson (Repub.) in the XVIIth (Bedford) District is conceded. So all the districts in which Mr. Buchanau ever lived or practiced law have repudiated him. All agree that Montgomery (anti-Lecompton

Dem.) is elected from the XXth (Washington) District, but we have seen no figures that prove it. We do not doubt it, however.

We have seen a private dispatch from Col. Forney to John B. Haskin, stating the anti-Lecomp-

ton majority in the State at Forty Thousand. We presume Judge Read has over 30,000.

The new delegation from Indiana, according to our latest reports, stands as follows: Wm. J. Niblack, reelected.....

William H. English, reelected
William H. English, reelected
William S. Holman, vice James Hughes
William S. Holman, vice J. B. Foley
DAVID KILGORE, reelected
ALBERT G. PORTER, vice J. S. Gregg
JOHN G. DAVIS, reelected
3,000

X. Chares Case, reflected....... 600
XI. John U. Pettit, reflected...... *Anti-Lecompton Democrat.

Mr. Holman is called anti-Lecompton, but as he ran on the Administration ticket, we place him in Italica.

We have nothing farther from OH10.

The Vermont Legislature organized yesterday, by the choice of the Hon. George F. Edmonds as Speaker of the Assembly, and Mr. Clark H. Chapman as Secretary of the Senate. Governor Hall will be inaugurated to-day.

The letter of the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK to Ald. Bradley, Corporation Counsel Busteed and others of his Democratic constituents, who had requested him to become a candidate for reëlection. will be found in our columns to-day, and we be speak for it a thoughtful perusal. Its sensible moderate, yet manly and forcible representations and statements should sink deep into the popular heart. Especially on the great question of the proper scope and limitations of legislative independence and party obligation, will its views be found timely and wholesome, and its assertion that the representatives of the North, equally with those of the South, must be allowed and encouraged to speak and vote according to their personal conviction, unless we are content to sink into a position of chronic inferiority in the National councils, is worthy of all acceptation. Mr. Millson, a Virginia Democrat, refused, for reasons satisfactory to himself, to support the Kansas-Nebraska bill; vet, though a majority of his supporters probably desired the passage of that bill, he is still their repre sentative. Last Winter, Gen. Quitman of Miss. and Mr. Bonham of S. C .- both extreme Pro Slavery Democrats-refused to vote for the English bill, and adhered inflexibly to their determination. They were not the less esteemed and sustained by their constituents, who would naturally have preferred that they should "go with the "party:" buterery NORTHERN Democratic opponent of that same bill is proscribed by the party managers, and either clearly discarded or sure to be in due season. Why this difference? Shall it continue? Read Mr. Clark's speech and decide!

We ask attention to the letter of " An Ameri "can," which we publish on another page. In the increasing determination of the more liberal members of the American party to support Mr. Morgan as a candidate for the Governorship, its suggestions are important, and merit careful consideration from members of that party.

The steamship Africa arrived last evening with advices from Europe to the 2d inst., three days later. There is no news of great importance in her budget. A Mr. Rowett had offered to lay an electric wire, covered with rope, from Valentia to Newfoundland, for £182,000. The lives of ten miners were sacrificed by a fire in a coal pit near Durham. Letters from the East contain accounts of further troubles between the Mussulmans and Christians. Candia was still in a distracted state, and there had been risings at Jiddah, Mecca and Tripoli, The Chief Minister of Persia and his sons had been arrested. The India and China mails had arrived, but they brought nothing of importance in addition to the news telegraphed. Cotton was without material change. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols closed on the 1st inst. at 981 @984.

seems to us but a very flimsy pretext-for addressing us a letter, which we print herewith, asking for not only its statements but its animus a very careful attention. If we do not make the writer and his client regret its production, their case is better than we had supposed it.

Gov. Denver is a partisan and beneficiary of the present Administration, and left a very good permanent office which it gave him in order to accept temporarily the governorship of Kansas, vacated by the repudiation of Gov. Walker and the outright removal of Secretary Stanton. Why were Walker and Stanton discarded by Buchanan, as Reeder and Geary had been turned off before them? Does Gov Denver suppose that he can efface the facts from the public mind? Why but because those Demo cratic appointees of the White House had incurred the hatred of the Pro-Slavery faction in Kansas by failing to serve its purposes and beginning in stead to defend and uphold the oppressed, outraged Free-State majority against their machinations? Why was it necessary that the same authority which had successively chosen these chief magistrates of Kansas should, each in his turn, repudiate and stigmatize them ! What is it that has made Kansas " a graveyard of Governors!" The intelligent public knows what it is, and it is not in the power of Gov. Denver to confuse its perception of the truth. He repels our surmise that he in his turn was becoming obnoxious to the Slavery Propaganda and would probably be removed, and he gives ample reason for this when he states that all hope of making Kansas a Slave State has at length been abandoned. Hence no more gigantic villainies are enacted-the polls of Kansas are no longer usurped by Missouri ruffians voting fifteen or twenty times each-there is no more call for a change of Governors, and he might serve a dozen years without provoking any urgent demand for his removal. He is coming away so soon as he may, simply because he has had better than the Governorship.

enough of Kansas, and likes his Washington office Mr. Denver, as in duty bound, gives his master a general and sweeping certificate of good character. Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet have been always anxious for the peace and happiness of Kansas. and always desirous that her people should enjoy the fairest opportunity for settling all questions vitally concerning them at the ballot-box. Governor! this will not go down! The notorious facts connected with the repudiation of Walker and dismissal of Stanton prove it untrue. What your superiors may have said or written to you may indeed be fair, as talk is apt to be; but their acts refute your eager inference. Had your masters really purposed to treat Kansas justly, you never need have gone thither. Walker and Stanton did just right in rejecting the impudently fraudulent re-

October to secure a Pro-Slavery Legislature-they would have been recreant to every principle had they failed to do so. All through the struggle of 1856-you know it, Gen. Denver! for you were a Member of the last Congress-the cry of your party was, "Why didn't Gov. Reeder reject all the fraudulent returns-if such there were-of " the election of March 30, 1855 !" The late Administration were held blameless in the premises, because one who was then their Democratic appointee, but is now a Republican, did not nullify election frauds of which he appears to have had no seasonable notice. Well: Walker and Stanton did, upon ample evidence, what your party said Reeder should have done, evidence or no evidence; and they were repudiated and superseded therefor.

Do you think you can obscure these facts ?

Then came the Lecompton fraud, in all its hid-

eous proportions. One of Mr. Buchanan's officeholders bossed that job-was he removed for it, as Walker and Stanton had been? True, he has lately been supplanted; but is there the least intimation given to the public that the bogus Election frauds and candle-box returns were a cause moving thereto? Did not the President adopt that monstrous fraud, by trying to force it through Congress by the most desperate abuse of power and patronage? Why did the concecters of the Lecompton Consitution so carefully preclude its submission to the People? Why was not the Presidential influence put forth to secure its submission, rather than its adoption by Congress after it had been emphatically rejected by Kansas? Do you think the People do not see that your superiors are always potent when a flagrant wrong to Kansas is to be consummated or glazed over-impotent only when such wrong is to be redressed or prevented? Mr. Denver is mistaken in asserting that the de

struction of a ballot-box at Sugar Mound by Capt.

Montgomery was suppressed by the Free-State journals. It has been repeatedly alluded to in these columns, though it was no case of fraud at all-no case of wrong or injustice to Mr. D.'s party. The case was substantially this: An election had been ordered by a Constitutional Convention which the Free-State men considered bogus and usurping. The Free-State party held a Convention and decided to take no part in that election, not wishing to recognize its callers as vested with any sort of authority. A minority of the Free-State Convention secoded, repudiated the decision of the majority, and nominated a ticket. A division of the Free-State party necessarily followed. One fraction persisted in not voting, the other voted. While the election was going on at Sugar Mound, Capt. Montgomery and his party came thither, and, considering that the votes cast there (entirely by Free-Statemen) were cast under a misapprehension of the facts, stopped the poll and destroyed the ballots, without resistance or (so far as we know) objection from any one. We never justified this act; but it was quite other than a deliberate fraud. But the vital question is not-" Have "frauds and outrages been committed by both par-"ties or only by one ?" but "Has the Federal "Administration winked at and shielded the frauds of the Pro-Slavery party, and of 'that party alone ?" Does Gov. D. plead to the indictment? Has the present Federal Executive ever put one active, earnest Free-State man-barely one-into office in Kansas? Has it turned out a single Pro-Slavery man because of frauds and outrages committed under his eye and with his connivance? Has it not conferred office on several of the most notorious and abominable Pro-Slavery ruffians-on Whitfield, the bogus Delegate-on Clark, who killed Barber, an inoffensive, unarmed Free-State man, near Lawrence, in December, 1855-on Emory, who led the Pro-Slavery banditti who ravaged Leavenworth, drove out all known Free-State men, and killed William Phillips in his own house, Oct. 1st, 1856-and on Sam'l J. Jones ("Sheriff Jones") who led the ruffian banditti who sacked Lawrence during the Summer of that year? Do you hear,

Gov. D. thinks we have represented Kansas as more quiet and orderly under his rule than the Gov. Denver of Kansas has found occasion-it | facts will warrant-but perhaps he has not read THE TRIBUNE so carefully as some other journals, which habitually ignore and scoff at "bleeding "Kansas" as a politicians' fable. To all that he says and insinuates as to outrages having been committed by Free-State men, we make answer-Mr. Denver! you are Governor of Kansas, and as such appointed and paid to preserve order and punish crime. You have the Federal Judges, Marshals, &c., at your back, with the Army close at hand to be used in enforcing your dictates. Your Judges and Marshals could find a Grand Jury to present the Free-State hotel and printing-offices in Lawrence as nuisances and decree their destruction-surely they can find one to indict robbers, rioters, bruisers and assassins. If, then, crimes have been committed in Kansas-no matter by which party-since you have become her Governor, and you have not offered rewards for their perpetrators, had them indicted and brought to trial, you are guilty by confession of gross neglect of duty. All your charges against Free-State men, therefore, come home with crushing effect to yourself. Why are you not now trying to bring the offenders to justice instead of seeking to make party capital out of them by letters to the journals? No matter who have done wrong, let them be arrested, convicted and punished. Your fling at hired reporters of Eastern newspapers," passes by us, since we have had no hired reporter in Kansas for months; but when you say "the perpetrators [of criminal outrages] are running at large without an effort to arrest them." you compel us to say that you seem to have a very imperfect notion of your duties, and to be dubiously earning

Governor?

But, Mr. Denver! your account of last Winter's outrages in Southern Kansas is essentially dishonest and tricky. You speak of the acts of Montgomery and his band, as if they were unprovoked, when you cannot help knowing that the contrary is the fact. Montgomery, born and reared in a Slave State, went to Kansas to help make her a Free State. For this-only this-he, and others like him, were habitually plundered and grossly abused by the Border Ruffians. They lived for months in daily fear of death. This violence at length drove them to violence in turn-they were impelled to spoil their spoilers-until the latter were compelled to cry, Enough! We do not justify their course—we only state the facts which you dishonestly suppress. The game of spoliation and outrage in Kansas was deliberately begun by your party-that whose cause you pettifog, with whose interests you fully identify yourself. They had it all their own way for a while, but Sharp's rifles and Northern immigration at length turned the tables upon them, and they are now back in Missouri or have passed on to Arizons and Sonora. They did not make expenses at

year of their Kansas experience, and we are not sorry for it. But for you, Gov. Deaver! to hold up Capt. Montgomery and his doings as the provocation if not an excuse for the cowardly seizure and murder of several unoffending Free-State men while peacefully at work on the Marais des Cygnes last Spring, is what we could not have expected, even from a satrap of James Buchanan. And when you speak of the outrages at the South as occurring "in counties where the Free-State men have all the local officers," you are guilty of the grossest prevarication. Bourbon County did not have a Free-State Sheriff till late last Springas you know very well, for you appointed himand as to Linn, where the cowardly murders of the Marais des Cygnes were perpetrated, you know that the murderers were hiding in Missouri within two hours after their butchery was perpetrated, and before the scattered pioneers could hear of their crime and gather on their track. You, J. W. Denver ! ought to have followed and tracked out those assassins! You should have called on your political erony, the Governor of Missouri, to help you-why have you not done it? Why are you writing apologies for the miscreants whom you should be bringing to justice?

You say, Sir, that we make another "complaint of the President-that he has twice postponed the land-sales" in Kansas. No. Sir! nothing like it! We complain that he makes such postpenement an act of elemency and favor toward the pioneers, when it is one of simple and obvious justice. We complain that he and his satellites are trying to make party capital out of it, as your letter hears witness. We complain that the President's partisans in Congress last Session de feated Mr. Grow's beneficent bill, allowing ten years to clapse after the survey of each tract of the Public Lands before it shall be forced into market-a bill which would, if passed, shield the settlers from those premature and disastrous sales of the lands on which they have squatted, by which they are too frequently driven into the clutches of remorseless usurers. Pass Grow's bill, and there will be no more occasion for Presidents to make an insulting parade of elemency toward settlers on the Public Lands, nor for Governors to try to coin those settlers' apprehensions and their sense of relief into dirty party capital. This is our position, Gov. Denver! If you will

read THE TRIBUNE more carefully, you will not be able to misapprehend, however eager to per-

Our London correspondent suggests one operation of the British treaty with China, to which in our remarks yesterday on that subject we did not advert. The new treaty abrogates the general regulations of trade which formed a supplement to the treaty of Nankin, and substitutes in place of them certain new commercial regulations, which make up the bulk of the treaty just negotiated. Among the old regulations thus abrogated, was one by which the British Consuls at Hong Kong and the five open ports were to cooperate with the Chinese authorities in preventing the opium trade from being carried on by English vessels. We are afraid this provision did not avail much to the Chinese: in fact, it was a most gross mockery on the part of the English, while it was perfectly well known that the English Indian Administration was, in its official capacity, the great producer of opium, for the very purpose of having it smuggled into Chins. Nevertheless, this regulation did amount, at least, to an acknowledgment on the part of the British Government of the illegal character of the opium trade, and to the admission of an obligation on their part to assist in suppressing it. This acknowledgment and confession are now entirely done away with. So far as the English Government is concerned, the smuggling of opium into China has assumed a perfectly legal character. The English no longer admit any obligation on their part to assist in its suppression. As to that, the Chinese are thrown entirely upon their own resources. After the experience of two wars waged upon them by the English for the support, encouragement and protection of the opium English wars against China-the Chinese can hardly hope by any regulations which they can make or enforce to put any very serious obstacles in the way of this constantly growing traffic.

We do not, however, consider as very probable, at least not at an early day, the consequence which our correspondent anticipates of the opening of the ports of China to the legal importation of opium, and still less the legalizing of its cultivation in China. There have not been wanting Chinese statesmen who have urged the former expedient as the best which existing circumstances ad mitted; but that policy does not seem to have found much favor in China, and is directly opposed by that spirit of dogged obstinacy which forms so marked a trait in the Chinese character.

Perhaps, after all, the best device for the relief of China is to be found in bringing to a stop, that cultivation of opium in India by Government autherity so long carried on under the auspices of the East India Company, but for which, by the recent change in the system of governing India, the British people will now become directly responsible. Greedy and reckless as English merchants are in the pursuit of gain, nevertheless the British nation has a conscience and a sense of right and wrong, which, in more than one notable instance, as in the suppression of the African slave-trade and the abolition of Slavery, have produced a powerful effect upon public affairs, in spite of all the powerful pecuniary interests brought into operation to counteract it. This idea, that the British Government itself as cultivator of opium in India for the Chinese market, is directly responsible for all the miserable consequences which result in China from the use of that deleterious drug, cannot fail to be constantly brought to public notice, nor can it fail in due time, by dint of constant iteration, to produce an effect The very same course of procedure which availed in time to suppress the slave-trade and to abolish Slavery, may be expected to result in driving England from a crime which now constitutes the black est stain upon her national character.

The Hop. Daniel E. Sickles has discovered a form of logic so convenient and valuable to persons of a certain class, that we think his invention should be patented. To explain the principle, or rather absence of principle, in the Sickles discovery, it will only be necessary to recapitulate some very simple facts. There are certain prizes distributed at regular

intervals in different localities, each locality or district having but one prize to be attained at the same term or time. Two years ago, in one district, which we may specify as the IIId, there were three or four candidates for the single prize. turns trumped up at Oxford, Kickapoo, &c., last horse-stealing and house-breaking during the last Of these, two were named respectively Daniel

and Hiram—the former being much the mere adroit and reckless of the two. Then Daniel laid a plot and said to his unsuspecting brother-Withdraw, Hiram, for the present term, and help me to beat my two other competitors. If you do so, I pledge you my life, my fortune and my sacred honor that I will not contest the next prize in this district with you, except on a coatingency almost impossible to arise; and, even if compelled to do so by the contingency aforesaid. I will only do so on securing to you an equal prize in some other district of this city. Should I fail to secure this for you, I will not be a candididate unless with your consent,"

The confiding Hiram accepted these apparently straightforward terms, and did help Daniel to win the prize, which Daniel, with such help, did . cure and has largely enjoyed. But when the time came round for Hiram to claim the fulfillment of Daniel's written and witnessed promise, unjust Daniel only laughed in confiding Hiram's face, and said that he (Daniel) found the prize so luscious that he meant to keep it so long as he could, and get it so often as he could, and that as to procuring any other prize for Hiram, there was nothing farther from his (Daniel's) thoughts, and Hiram therefore, might Nebuchadnezzarize himself and "go to grass" at the earliest possible moment. Then the duped but not desponding Hiram at-

tempts to win the prize himself. He enters the arens, and makes a gallant struggle. He speechifies and brings the people with him. He protects against ingratitude and personal breach of faith and publishes Daniel's signed and witness

Then it is that Mr. Sickles comes in with the grand discovery for which we have modestly megested that a patent should be awarded him.

"I gave you a promise," he said, "for which the only penalty, in case I should choose to violate it. was PUBLICITY! But this promise was a private memorandum, and therefore to make it known was to render its fulfillment impractionble!' I have, I confess, violated my written and witnessed pledge; but in availing yourself of the penalty on which my bond was predicated, you have released me from all obligations to you moral, social and political. I am at liberty to cheat and continue cheating you to the end of the chapter, and men of decency and character will still continue to rely on my word with the same implicit confidence which they feel at present." This is the logic of the Hon. Daniel, and we

commend it to public attention.

ROBERT H. MCCURDY, who has been unanimously and heartily agreed on by the Republican and American conferees in the VIth District, isone of our most respected merchants (McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer) of many years' standing, always foremost in every good work, never in office, never an office-seeker, and enjoying the profound respect and esteem of all who know him. He is just the man to beat John Cochrane by a Pennsylvania majority-Col. Scranton's, for example-and to honor the District while he serves it. He presided over the Merchants' Meeting at the Exchange, addressed by Gov. Banks in 1856, and over the first City Meeting held on the eve of the late Syracus Conventions intended to secure a Union State Ticket. An earnest but quiet Whig in the old times, and a sincere Republican since, his relations with the leading Americans were always intimate and kindly, and there is no man in the District who would be more generally and heartily supported from that side. Mr. McCurdy has not yet decided to accept the nomination; but we believe the indications of public sentiment are such that be will not feel at liberty to decline it. Could all our nominations be as excellent as this, our Lecomptonite Members would be swept out by a ware se resistless as that which has just broken over Phila-

Republican victories in Pennsylvania are by no means a novelty. They date back to half a century ago. Thus we find in The Public Advertiser of this city, of Monday, Oct. 19, 1807, the following paragraph:

"It is certain that the Republican majority in each branch of the new Pennsylvania Legislature will stcced, at the approaching session, the majorities of

-What is not to be forgotten is, that the prisciples of the Republican party of the present day are essentially the same with those of the great party of fifty years ago, in which Jefferson, author of the original Proviso of Freedom, was one of the principal leaders.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUSE

From a Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1868. The Western election returns are severe blown to the Administration, which expected gains is that quarter. The next House is now regards

Members of the Cabinet say that the Tarif di the work in Pennsylvania.

It is reported that Robert J. Walker is prepar-ing a letter defending the principles of the Tarif of 1846, but suggesting modifications.

Gen. Cass had a conference of two hours' dars tion with Jerez to-day. Jerez exhibited his ful powers, which restrict him to carrying into atstantial effect the amendments proposed by Nicaraguan Government to the Cass-Yriasari Treaty. Cass said that this was entirely insufcient; that he would consult with the President and inform Jerez on Saturday of the result, adding that under the powers exhibited there could be se further negotiation.

Jerez will not deliver the treaty, and will probe bly at once retire.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1856.

Gen. Jerez, to-day, had a long interview with Secretary Cass. Notwithstanding he had previously setted that he had full power to ratify the Castyrissarri treaty, and to finally arrange all matters pertaining thereto, without the necessity of referring a back to Nicaragua, it appears from the official desment just submitted by nim to the State Department, and of which a translation was immediately made, that he is empowered only to act, "in order that the "amendments made by the Assembly of Nicaragua" to the treaty may be substantially carried into a feet," This is the language employed, but it is adconsidered sufficient to meet the demands of our flovernment. The Secretary of State will have a consistent on with the President on the subject to-morrow, the subject to-morrow, at the consistence and the subject to-morrow of the subject to-morrow. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858. tation with the President on the subject to-morror and Gen. Jerez will soon thereafter be informed of the result. His mission is generally considered at an end and unless he has documents of a more satisfactory character to present, he will very shortly be dismissed.

The deaths in this city yesterday were seven, at which two were from yellow fover.